

THE SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Speaks of the Great Problems That Face the Country, of Its Achievements in the Past Four Years and of Its Splendid Future If the People Remain True to Their Duty.

Following is the inaugural address by President Wilson delivered on Monday, March 5:

"My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since I last stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy, and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself, and will be of increasing influence as the years go by.

This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes, concerning the present and the immediate future.

Outside Forces.

Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention—matters lying outside our own life as a nation, and over which we had no control; but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence.

We are a composite people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts, as well as the currents of our trade, run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

Deeply Wronged.

And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcends the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable, we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain, that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm and in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn up, by circumstances, not by our purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire nei-

ther conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose, and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

Still Much to Do.

There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in cooperation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragic events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

And yet we are not the less American on that account. We shall be the more American, if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, then, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace.

What America Stands For.

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance;

That the essential principles of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege;

That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power;

That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations;

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms;

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety;

That the community of interest and of power, upon which peace must henceforth depend, impose upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all in first proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

A Common Heritage.

I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together. And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own mind and desire.

I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guard me by their confidence and their counsel.

All Depends Upon Unity.

The things I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of

Spring Suits for Boys

OUR BOYS SUITS are already beginning to arrive, and they are unusually stylish and attractive this season. We always carry a Large Stock of Boys Clothing of the better kind, but this season we think we've done better than usual in selecting our Spring stock, and are ready to show you Boys Suits and extra Trousers that are sure to please the Boys in style and looks, and at prices that will please their parents. Let us fit your Boy in a New Spring Suit.



PARKER & REESE

America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts.

United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled, and we shall walk with the light all about us, if we be true to ourselves—ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted."

See special offer on page twelve.

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headaches, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

WALKER ELECTED PRINTING CLERK

Contracts for Departmental Printing Will Be Awarded Early Next Month.

W. T. Walker of Columbia, was last week elected clerk to the joint committee on printing of the general assembly. He has already qualified and assumed his duties. One of his first tasks will be to prepare schedules and forms for the letting April 4 of contracts for the departmental printing. The salary is \$1,000 and the incumbent is required to devote but five months in the year to the work.

W. R. Bradford of Fort Mill resigned the clerkship on assuming in January his seat in the legislature as a member of the York delegation. Mr. Bradford was appointed by Speaker Hoyt as a member of the committee, vice H. H. Arnold, resigned, and as a member he has handled for the committee the duties of the clerkship pending the filling of the vacancy. Mr. Bradford was last week elected by the committee vice chairman, with general supervision of the work between meetings.

There were five applicants for the clerkship. Mr. Walker is an expert printer and has had considerable executive experience. He was for years with The State, afterwards was mechanical foreman of the Columbia Record and at another time was foreman of the Greenville Piedmont. He was a traveling salesman for a printers' supply house for some time and recently has been representative of the Intertype corporation in Virginia and the Carolinas.—The State.

Mr. Walker was for a time editor and manager of The Press and Banner and has many friends in Abbeville who will be interested in the foregoing announcement.

"Always give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt—whether he needs it or not."

WATER AND LIGHT EXECUTIVES MEET

Officials Hold Conference in Columbia to Make Plans for Convention.

The annual convention of the Tri-State Water and Light association of the Carolinas and Georgia will be held at Macon April 17, 18 and 19, and the indications are that the 1917 gathering will surpass all previous meetings of the organization. The president, E. M. Anderson of Abbeville; F. C. Wyse, of Columbia, past president, and W. F. Stieglitz, of Columbia, secretary-treasurer, held a conference in Columbia last week, to consider matters concerning the approaching convention and decide upon the details of the occasion. An interesting and instructive programme is assured and the Maconites will provide entertainment during the recess hours. The president of the association, E. M. Anderson of Abbeville, is a charter member and has contributed in no small degree to the success of the organization. He is superintendent of the Abbeville water and light plant and the general condition of his water and electric systems has often been favorably commented upon.—The State.

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas. MRS. ELLA B. LEE and R. P. BLAKE, partners trading and doing business under the firm name of Lee & Blake, Plaintiffs against

JOSEPH LOMAX, Defendant. By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Saturday in April, A. D. 1917, within the legal hours of sale, the following described land, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing Twenty Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of William Klugh, William Riley, and the Public Road, known as the Abbeville road running from Dead Fall to Abbeville Court House.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Purchaser to pay for papers.

R. E. HILL, Master A. C., S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Abbeville.

Probate Court.

Citation for Letters of Administration.

By J. F. MILLER, Esq., Judge of Probate:

WHEREAS, Arthur S. Thomas hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Mrs. Helen Louise Jaques Thomas, late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These Are Therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. Helen Louise Jaques Thomas, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, 1917, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the 141st year of American Independence.

Published on the 7th day of March 1917, in The Press and Banner and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. F. MILLER, Judge of Probate.

Mens' and Boy's Clothing



Now, or pretty soon you will be looking for a new Spring and Summer Suit. And when you begin to ask the prices you will doubtless think there's a hold-up somewhere, and maybe you're right. Goods cost me more this year than ever before, nevertheless, I am cutting my profit and offer you the same values in NEW SPRING SUITS as you have always found at this store. The same prices apply to my entire line.

D. Poliakoff

